(Price 6d. Year.) (No. 1240.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1789.

BRUSSELS, *September* 25.

GENERAL ALTON having, by the emperors order, presented a golden medal to two of the dragoons who restrained the citizens of Tirlemont on the day of the riot there, they were both found with their throats cut. The commander in chief having ordered major Vogles to make inquiries concerning it, and the major having imprudently mentioned that order, his body was some days after found in the barrack cut in a thousand pieces. Strict search is making after the assassins.

PARIS, *October* 13.

Debate on the title to be given to the French king.

On the 12th instant, the deputies from the kingdom of Navarre, who have not yet taken their seats in the national assembly, presented a memorial, in which they establish the rights of the people of Navarre, hitherto never brought into question, to form a state separate from France. In this memorial, however, they wish to unite themselves entirely to France.

A deputy of Corsica required, in the name of his country, that, if the addition of Navarre was admissible, the title of king of Corsica should likewise be inserted in the formula.

A long discussion here ensued—the majority of the assembly thought that the august title of king of Frenchmen was the most proper for the unity of the monarchy, and comprised all the members of the nation established in Navarre, Corsica, St. Domingo, Martinique and Pondicherry; in a word, all the parts of the vast French empire.

It was at length decreed unanimously, and with great approbation, that, in the acts of the legislation of the kingdom, promulgated by the king, no other title should be annexed than king of Frenchmen.

In the course of the debate it was noticed, that this resolution would make no alteration in the ordinary title of France and Navarre, employed by the prince in diplomatic acts and treaties with foreign powers.

On the opening of this day's meeting, the compte de Mirabeau proposed, that the following two articles should be deliberated:—

"That all the benefices of the clergy belong wholly to the nation, on the condition of appropriating a part of the revenues of the state to the maintenance of the propagation, and the just and honourable support of the ministers of the gospel."

"That the new re-partition of the funds reserved for the support of the members of the clergy shall be such, that no rector can have less than 1200 livres nett revenue, besides his house."

These articles were postponed to the next day.

The compte de Mirabeau asked, whether the president had received officially the answer of the compte de St. Priest, and that he wished a day was fixed to take the charge into consideration.

Removal of the National Assembly.

The commissaries appointed for the purpose, having made the necessary inquiries concerning a proper place for the meeting of the assembly, the Riding house, near the Thuilleries, is at last fixed upon. The galleries, however, will not be able to contain above 5 or 600 spectators. The offices for transacting of business are to be at the monasteries belonging to the capuchins and the Feuillants. The secretaries are to reside at the Hotel de la Chancellerie, Place Vendome.

Report of the Commissaries.

The duke d'Aiguillon, one of the commissaries appointed for procuring a proper place in Paris for the meeting of the national assembly, reported, that the architects would not be able to fit up the Riding School for their reception, in less than three weeks; but that, in the mean time, they might assemble in one of the halls belonging to the archbishop's palace, which was sufficiently spacious to contain all the members, and even a few spectators.

Oct. 15. Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, his serene highness, the duke of Orleans, took leave of his majesty, previous to his highness's departure for England. He is said to be charged with a private commission on behalf of the king.

Nothing could equal the surprise of the assembly upon receiving the duke's letter, accompanied by one from M. Montmorin, desiring a passport.

Reports of a most alarming nature are spread and credited relative to this prince. He has not yet been publicly accused, but every body is in daily expectation of his demanding a trial. Should he delay this but a few days, it will in all probability be too late. The general cry is against him; and it is confidently said, his majesty has advised him to go to England. This, however, he cannot now do, as the general alarm seems to have been given; his motions are closely watched, and the more so, on account of an event which happened last night.

His highness, it is said, twice desired to see the residence of M. de la Fayette, who each time answered for answer, that, as a public man, he could not comply with his request.

When the Inquisition in Spain is demolished, as it certainly must be in process of time, the history of that iniquitous prison will astonish mankind. The Bastile has been a paradise to that place of torments.

LONDON, *October* 5.

The clergy of France are a great, and have been considered as a very powerful body. They consist, at present, of eighteen archbishops, and one hundred and thirteen bishops, all named and appointed by the king—who has (we mean *had*) likewise the nomination of seven hundred and seventy abbes, and of the superior of three hundred and seventeen convents of nuns. This, it may be supposed, gave the crown great influence over the subject. This wonderful fabric, however, so lately deemed impregnable, is now evidently tottering.

The prediction of the present revolution in France was foretold by Voltaire, and several other writers in the age of Louis XV. It was produced by a chain of circumstances, which those historians wisely foresaw, would in the end produce this object.

Voltaire's letter to the marquis de Chauvelin, then ambassador at the Hague, is, however, by far the most positive and clear of any writing on this subject. It is among his works, and dated the 2d of April, 1764, in these words:

"Every thing I see tends to sow the seeds of a revolution, which will happen to a certainty, though I shall not have the pleasure to be witness of it.—Frenchmen are late to attain every thing, but they will attain it at last.

"The world becomes too enlightened for France to remain much longer in darkness; the light will break forth the first opportunity; there will be much commotion;—our young men ought to be very happy, for they will see fine things come to pass."

It is to be remarked, that Voltaire does not here address himself to future ages, but to the young men living in 1764, which proves that every great abuse of authority has a term, which may be calculated to a very few years.

A singular instance of female fortitude.—When the gallant Sir George, now lord Rodney, was engaged in the Sandwich, against the French admiral, and before any of his ships were up to sustain him, Sir George thought it necessary to visit the three decks, in order to animate his men, who received him wherever he went with three cheers. To his great surprise, he found a woman assisting at one of the guns, upon the main deck; upon asking her what she did there, she replied, "An't please your honour, my husband is sent down to the cockpit wounded, and I am here to supply his place. Do you think, your honour, I am afraid of the French!" After the action, lord Rodney called her aft, told her she had been guilty of a breach of orders, by being on board; but rewarded her with ten guineas, for so gallantly supplying the place of her husband.

Sacrifices to the public have been made in France, which have surpassed in splendour the most celebrated feats of disinterested patriotism that the world ever saw. The king and queen have sent all the plate of their households, amounting to 15,000,000 of livres, to the mint, there to be coined in circulating cash, notwithstanding the national assembly, by their president, earnestly desired them not to make the sacrifice: The king's answer to the president was—

"I am much affected by the sentiments which the national assembly express towards me, I entreat you to make known to them my sensibility. I persist in the resolution which the scarcity of circulating coin has dictated, and neither the queen nor I consider the sacrifices which we have made as of any importance."

M. Neckar refuses the statute intended to be erected to him by the city of Paris: The marquis de la Fayette refuses the salary of one hundred and fifty thousand livres established for the captain-general of the city guard; and M. Houdon refuses to accept any sort of payment for the bust of M. Neckar, which is to be placed in the hall of the assembly.

AMERICAN PEDESTRIAN.

We are informed by a gentleman lately from Dantzic, that he there met with a major Langhourn (late aid-de-camp to the marquis de la Fayette,) who had for his amusement travelled on foot through all Great-Britain and Ireland, also Lapland and Russia, and intended pursuing his journey in the same manner through Germany, Italy and Turkey in Europe, and to return to London, to take his passage to America, his native country, which he imagined would take him ten years to accomplish. This gentleman's equipage consists of a pocket compass, a hatchet, a pair of pistols, a sword, a shirt in his pocket to change the one on his back. A favourite dog accompanied him in his travels, which he had the misfortune to lose at Petersburgh, to his great grief. The major is a young man, [illegible] and modest, never [illegible] any adventure any part of his travels, or the wonderful escapes and hardships he has had by his mode of travelling; but as it is natural to put many questions to him, he acknowledges that in Lapland he met with many disasters, which made him frequently repent his attempting to travel through that inhospitable country. It is said that this extraordinary traveller is a gentleman of fortune in America, and has letters of credit upon different bankers in Europe.

Oct. 12. A very singular occurrence happened on Sunday at Portsmouth: A gentleman of Pall-Mall, who was on a visit there for the purpose of bathing, engaged one of the machines for his usual morning's aquatic excursion; when the guide, from unskilfulness or inattention, chose a part of the beach where the descent was too irregular and sudden, although he was made acquainted with the gentleman's incapacity to swim; by which means, when he plunged into the sea, he found himself totally out of his depth, which the guide perceiving, immediately swam to his assistance, but not before the gentleman had been under water, and was rendered nearly insensible; the consequence of which was, that as soon as the guide reached him, the gentleman caught hold of him, and it was with the greatest difficulty, and not without a violent struggle, that he disengaged himself. During which time, every spectator deemed them both lost;—among whom was the wife of the gentleman, in another machine, and the son of the guide upon the beach.

The guide at length reached the shore (although there is little hopes of his recovery) and the gentleman was given up as lost: Fortunately, however, a person at some distance, who had a Newfoundland dog with him, hearing of the alarm, ran to the spot, and learning the dreadful situation of the gentleman, directed the dog to the place where he was sinking, who dived after him, seized him by a part of the hair which his cap had not covered, and brought him to shore, notwithstanding he is a very corpulent man. The necessary steps were taken with the body, and we have the satisfaction to hear that a recovery was soon effected. Thus, a valuable life was saved by the sagacity and power of that useful animal, which in this case, as in many others, proved superior to human endeavours. We understand the gentleman has offered a considerable sum for the faithful creature, which the owner has hitherto refused.

October 17. The late events at Versailles, however calamitous in themselves, yet may prove ultimately of much advantage. The king being now in the hands of the popular party, the hopes of the aristocrats must be of course diminished. If these are totally subdued the national assembly being no longer disturbed or impeded by their artifices and protraction, a settlement of the new constitution and the restoration of public tranquillity, may more rationally be expected.

The empress of Russia has at length negotiated a considerable loan in Holland.

The emperor has ordered three days of public prayer to be observed in all churches throughout his dominions—for the success of his arms against the Turks.

The English funds promise to be at least five per cent. higher before the end of the year. Great Britain is now the only country which possesses the confidence of Europe, and it is therefore a natural consequence to see all the superfluous money of foreign states centre here. Hence it is that every foreign mail brings numerous remittances from the Genoese, Hamburghers, Italian and Dutch. Since the days of the late lord Chatham this country has never felt its superiority so preponderating, or its wealth so abundant.

Oct. 20. On Saturday morning his excellency the French ambassador sent a message to the duke of Leeds, and at twelve o'clock his excellency waited on his grace, with whom he had a private audience upwards of two hours.

One of the pretended motives for the duke of Orleans' retreat to England is, that the people wanted to make him regent, to avoid which he endeavoured to withdraw himself.

Numberless other persons of distinction are also endeavouring to withdraw themselves. The national assembly, however, still continues its sitting, but without coming to a decision upon any thing.

The noble and expensive palace built about three miles from Brussels, by the archduchess, sister to the emperor, will, in all probability, share the fate of the Bastile, and fifty thousand pounds be trampled under feet.

Those speculative politicians who conjecture that either England or Holland will exert themselves to emancipate the Austrian Netherlands, seem to forget the jealousy which those maritime powers have always discovered of the traffic of Antwerp and Ostend.

France saved by Shoe-Buckles.

Among the many patriotic offerings that individuals are daily pouring into the public treasury, the following bright thought of some generous petit-maitre deserves to be recorded as a singular means of supporting the falling credit of a nation.

Meſſeurs, ſays he, addreſſing himſelf to a daily paper, I am continually hearing of the impending ruin of my country for want of eighty millions. If every one do as much as I have done, this ſum may be eaſily raiſed, and without much coſt to any one. *Faits mes ſœurs.* The immenſe buckles we wear in our ſhoes are eaſily changed for another faſhion. I have a pair that when melted, muſt ſurely produce half a Louis, as they coſt me two. I carried them to my diſtrict, from thence they go to the mint; there are in Paris, I reckon at leaſt three hundred thouſand perſons, who may eaſily follow my example, and three hundred thouſand buckles will, one with another, produce 3,000,000 livres, or nearly half Mr. Neckar's loan.

BOSTON, *November 19.*

A correſpondent has been ſo obliging as to furniſh us with two papers, printed at Madraſs, in India, from which we have extracted the following paragraph:—

BENGAL, *January 17.*

DELLY.

The fate of Gholoum Khadir Khan has been at length determined upon, and the mode of puniſhment preſcribed: His eyes are firſt to be ſcooped from their ſocket, with a ſimilar inſtrument to that with which he cauſed the unfortunate king's to be extracted; in this ſituation he is to remain for a certain time, in order that he himſelf might feel thoſe agonizing and unſpeakable ſufferings which he had occaſioned to another; he is then to be conducted to a place, prepared for the occaſion, and interred to the middle, in which poſture he is to continue to be ſhot at with poiſoned arrows until he expires. His offences, it muſt be admitted, have been monſtrous; his puniſhment, however, we are ſorry to ſay, though ſeemingly accommodated to his actions, is a ſpecies of refined retribution which too ſtrongly marks the ſanguinary principles which, unfortunately for mankind, ſtill influence eaſtern governments. It may be ſaid, that it ſuits deſpotic ſtates, where, whatever inſpires fear, is the propereſt ſpring of government; but the voice of nature cries loudly againſt it.

A number of ſingular incidents occurred during the late tour of the preſident, which gave him much ſatisfaction. Among others was the following:—On his arrival at Newbury-Port, a poor old ſoldier, by the name of Cotton, commonly called Colonel, who was in the memorable battle when Bradock was defeated on the banks of the Ohio, and ſerved under the preſident, who was then a major, requeſted and was admitted into the room where the preſident was—On the ſoldier's bowing, and aſking "How major Waſhington did," the preſident immediately recollecting him, and, riſing from his chair, took him by the hand, and tenderly inquired into the ſcenes of his life and preſent circumſtances. I thank God, anſwered the ſoldier, that I have an opportunity of ſeeing my old commander once more. I have ſeen him in adverſity, and now ſeeing him in glory, I can go home and die contented. The next morning he came again, to take his leave of the preſident, who gave him a guinea, which he accepted, he ſaid, merely as a token in remembrance of his commander, and which he now wears pendant on his boſom, declaring that nothing earthly ſhall ſeparate it from him.

PITTSBURGH, *November 14.*

The following very extraordinary circumſtance is related by a gentleman whoſe veracity may be depended on.

A few weeks ſince, two boys of the name of Johnſton, one of them nine, the other twelve, years old, were out a cow hunting on Short creek, about 12 miles on this ſide Wheeling, but on the oppoſite ſide of the river, when they were taken priſoners by two Indians, ſuppoſed to be Delawares, and carried ſome diſtance, where they encamped; ſome time in the night, when the Indians were aſleep, the eldeſt of the boys got up and cocked one of the Indians guns, and placed in it ſuch a manner as to ſhoot one of the Indians through the head, and told his brother, when he ſaw him liſt a tomahawk to kill the other, to pull the trigger; this he accordingly did, but muſt have moved the gun, ſo that he only ſhot him through the back of the neck; however, it ſtunned him, and he lay quite ſenſeleſs; while the eldeſt was ſtriking the other Indian with the tomahawk, the youngeſt told him to lay on, for that he had done for his. Suppoſing them both to be dead, they returned to a ſtation on Short creek, occupied by ſome families, and got a few men, and went back to the place where they had left the Indians, but they had went off: after ſearching ſome time, they found the Indian that had been tomahawked, whom they immediately killed; two of the company ſaw the other ſtanding by a tree, but were afraid to go near him, and as he ſtooped down, probably to hide himſelf, but which they interpreted to lifting his gun, they made off and left him. Colonel Biggs, a few hours after, went out with a party of men, and ſaw where the Indian had ſtood all bloody, but could not find him.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 5.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Jerſey, who has lately returned from an excurſion to the Weſtern country, to his friend in this city, dated November 10.

"The deſign of this letter is to give you a ſhort account of the riſing of the waters in Lake Ontario, which, from their continual advances, have alarmed the inhabitants around its borders to a great degree. Several buildings which ſtood at a convenient diſtance from its ancient boundaries, now ſtand ſeven feet in the water. All the low meadows made round about it, are now part of the Lake, and roads where cattle, horſes and men travelled eighteen months ago, are now only paſſable for boats. The laſt information I had was from a man of integrity, who receives letters from his ſon at Niagara upon this ſubject. In the laſt letter he informed him, that a brew-houſe which ſtood on the bank of the lake is now rendered uſeleſs, from its ſecond ſtory being under water.

"I have ſuppoſed that the waters of Lake Erie, (which lie near three hundred feet above thoſe of Ontario) have found a paſſage among the rocks under ground to the Lake of Oconee. If this ſhould be the caſe, the waters of Ontario will riſe to a level with thoſe of Lake Erie."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, October 27.

"Our market is much glutted with flour, for which there is no ſale; no offers of more than ſix dollars is made—2500 barrels have arrived within three days, from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Wilmington. I would be willing to ſell off at ſome loſs, but cannot without making a ſacrifice. Almoſt all the ſtores in town are full, and there ſeems to be no end to it coming in; therefore think it uſeleſs to keep yours, but will ſell when an offer is made.

October 29, from the ſame perſon.—The market is the ſame as mentioned the 27th inſt. but appears to grow worſe: there is a great deal of confuſion here; the people are arming and accoutring themſelves in warlike array. No remittances can be now made on flour, as not a barrel can be ſold. Another veſſel—1000 barrels flour have arrived, which increaſes my uneaſineſs about your flour, as it is coming in daily, and no ſale. During laſt month, permiſſions have been taken out for this port alone to the amount of 15,000 barrels flour. November 2; a cargo of ſuperfine flour was this day ſold at ſix dollars, which is difficult to be obtained, ſo that it is worſe and worſe: I am not able to ſell a barrel. No buſineſs is going on here, as every one is taken up with meetings, committees, and arming themſelves. Mr. Marbois had to go off for France the 26th ultimo, to avoid the rage of the people. The laws here are in ſuſpence, and ſecurity requires us to ſell nothing but for caſh. Yeſterday arrived a ſhip from Bourdeaux, with flour; and juſt now arrived a brig from Philadelphia, with a cargo of flour. Our ports will be open till February next for the importation of flour; but it is expected a ſtop will ſoon be put to the exportation of ſugar and coffee."

IMPORTANT NEWS!

Dec. 9. By the arrival of a packet at New-York, in five days from Wilmington, North-Carolina, we have received the agreeable intelligence that the convention of that ſtate ADOPTED the NEW CONSTITUTION on the 20th ultimo.

For the adoption,	193
Againſt it,	75
Majority,	118

To take ſtains of ink effectually out of linen.

Spots of ink, it is well known, will ruin the fineſt linen. Lemon juice will by no means anſwer the purpoſe of taking them out; the ſpots, indeed, diſappear, but the malignity of the ink ſtill adheres to the linen, and corrodes it, and a hole never fails to appear, ſome time after, in the part where the ſpot was made; to prevent which, the following may be applied more efficaciouſly, and without injury to the linen; Take a mould candle, the tallow of which is commonly of the pureſt kind; melt it, and dip the ſpotted part of the linen into the melted tallow; then put it to the waſh. It will come perfectly white from the hands of the laundreſs, and there will never be any hole in the ſpotted part. The experiment has been often tried, and always with ſucceſs.

AUGUSTA, *October 17.*

Colonel Irwin, of Waſhington county, has informed government, that Mr. Jaffold had removed from his place, near the Long Bluff, on the 30th ult. when it was found that the treaty had failed. That the Indians had returned, and croſſed over on this ſide the Oconee, and, on the 5th inſtant, burnt his houſe and carried off ſome corn. The people at captain Kemp's fort being alarmed at this, and there appearing much ſign in the neighbourhood, they evacuated it on the 9th, and the Indians burnt it on the 10th. The coloneł farther repreſents, that the people are much in perplexity, between the danger to which their families are expoſed, and the importance of ſaving their little crops, what ſteps to take.

Oct. 24. We learn, by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who arrived here from Waſhington county within a few days paſt, that on the 18th inſt. one Indian was diſcovered near colonel Irwin's fort, and ſigns of others in and about Mr. Magehee's plantation; and that, in conſequence of theſe diſcoveries, ſeveral reſpectable inhabitants in that neighbourhood immediately removed their families and effects into Burke county. Our informant adds, that, unleſs the frontier people receive ſpeedy protection, the ſituation will ſhortly be very alarming.

The weather has been moſt uncommonly ſevere for the ſeaſon, for ſome days paſt—on Thurſday and Friday mornings it had froze to that degree, that the ice was about the thickneſs of a dollar.

Nov. 14. On Monday laſt the ſenate proceeded a third time to vote for a governor, when Edward Telfair, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen to that important office.

By a perſon juſt arrived from the Cherokee nation, we are informed, that a circular letter had been received in that nation from Mr. M'Gillivray, informing them, that the treaty with the United States had broke off at preſent by the haughty mode of proceeding of ſome of the gentlemen ſent from the northward, whom he thought unacquainted with Indian affairs; but that he ſtill looked forward to a treaty of peace in the ſpring, and recommended to the Cherokees to do no miſchief till that time, but take the advice of general Pickens how they ſhall behave; that the general was good and honeſt, and, if he promiſed them any thing, they might depend on his words, and that [illegible]

[illegible] underſtood that ſeveral gentlemen [illegible] to have juſtice done them. One [illegible] ſtates, that his relation in the Cherokee nation, in a letter, and explained it to ſome of the head men of the nation, juſt before he came away.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *November 11.*

Notwithſtanding the depredations of Indians parties in the ſtate of Georgia, the frontiers continues greatly to increaſe in ſtrength, a number of perſons coming there to ſettle from the northern ſtates.

The drought which has ſo parched the ſurface of this ſtate exceeds in its continuance any other known by very old citizens. Numberleſs brooks and ſprings are entirely dried up, and the exhauſted, thirſty traveller is frequently obliged to go ſome miles out of the road before he is able to procure the refreſhment of a drink of water.

The deciſive conduct of the court of Spain, in ordering a commodore's ſquadron to clear the Southern Ocean of veſſels that may be found there whaling, is a meaſure that has occaſioned much animadverſion in the Engliſh prints; ſome of them loudly accuſe Mr. Pitt of puſillanimity, in neglecting to take ſuch ſteps in this buſineſs as the honour and intereſt of that nation call for; his particular friends, however, give out that a negotiation is opened on this intereſting ſubject.

GEORGE-TOWN, *December 9.*

If contemplation is the effect of ſenſe, and ſenſe ariſes from a ſoul, we may candidly allow *that* attribute to the brute creation.——The following ordinary fact may illuſtrate the hypotheſis, as related by a gentleman in the country, who is curious in keeping of fowls. One of his hens, though in the midſt of ſummer, had for ſeveral weeks ſtopped yielding her uſual produce, and yet ſtill made her uſual cackling:—he ſearched her neſt, but could not even find a ſhell of an egg, which made him reſolve to watch her cloſely. He accordingly the next day ſituated himſelf in ſuch a manner as to obſerve her motions minutely; when, to his great ſurpriſe, he ſaw her diſcharging an egg—but no ſooner was ſhe off her neſt, than three rats made their appearance. One of them immediately laid himſelf on his back, whilſt the others rolled the egg upon his belly, which he claſped between his legs and held very firm; the other two then laid hold of his tail, and gently dragged him out of ſight. This wonderful ſagacity was exhibited for ſeveral days to ſome curious obſervers.

Annapolis, Dec. 17.

TO THE PRINTERS.

I WAS in a certain county, in this ſtate, where the court was ſitting, by adjournment, for the purpoſe of finiſhing the buſineſs of the term. Among others proceedings I found, that plaintiff A had brought ſuit againſt defendant B for intereſt on a certain bond. It appeared in the courſe of the trial, that B, on the 25th October, 1776, had borrowed of A twenty half joes, valued at 6ol. current money, for which he paſſed bond on intereſt—That, before the bond, and afterwards, A, in a running account for goods, had taken of B to the amount of £ 7 11 0½ ſpecie—That B never availed himſelf of the tender law; but, on the 18th of February, 1785, carried A his twenty half joes, and took a receipt—That the matter was left to the jury to decide on the whole circumſtances of the caſe, as well in law as equity, and to ſay whether, from the nature of our ſituation during the late war, B had made A compenſation for the loan, by allowing him the £ 7 11 0½ as intereſt on the bond, the principal being fully paid off independent of the running account for goods. The jury (and a very reſpectable one) ſoon returned unanimouſly a verdict for the defendant. A motion was then made, before the court, for a new trial, which the court granted. I could not attend the debates, being otherwiſe engaged. Quere, Whether the court acted upon the principles of law, equity and good conſcience, or whether they were not miſtaken in judgment in granting a new trial? It is only the ſecond inſtance that ever came under my notice of a new trial being granted in that county, and that was on account of one of the jurors being drunk; and as it may, perhaps, be the only circumſtance of the kind within the ſtate, I mean as to the nature of the diſpute, I wiſh to make the matter as public as poſſible, that ſhould any ſimilar diſputes happen in other counties, regular determinations of the ſame tenor may generally take place. B thought, it ſeems, that he was at leaſt entitled to the ſame indulgence from his countryman that the Britiſh creditors gave their debtors, by giving up intereſt on ſpecialties for a certain period of time.

QUERIST.

December 5, 1789.

To be Sold,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday the 21ſt inſtant, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling plantation of WILLIAM FRASER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, for caſh or on a ſhort credit, with good ſecurity, the following articles, to wit—

SEVERAL valuable negroes, horſes, cattle, hogs, ſheep, plantation utenſils, tobacco unſtripped, corn and fodder, a quantity of corn and draw, with ſeveral other articles.

[illegible] Adminiſtrators.

Anne-Arundel county, December 11, 1789.

To be SOLD,

At PUBLIC SALE,

On Monday, the 28th inſtant, to the higheſt bidder,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late JOHN FRANKLIN, of Weſt-River, (at the plantation of Mr. Samuel Harriſon) conſiſting of work horſes, brood mares, horned cattle, and a few fattened hogs; alſo a variety of houſehold furniture, and plantation utenſils of all kinds; alſo a few barrels of corn.—Twelve months credit for all, except the pork and corn, on giving bond with approved ſecurity. Perſons indebted to the above eſtate are requeſted to make payments as ſoon as poſſible, and thoſe having demands are deſired to bring them in properly proved, to

W. MURRAY, Adminiſtrator, de bonis non, of John Franklin.

December 15, 1789.

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Prince-George's county, laſt winter, a ſmall red COW, with a ſtreak of white on her tail, appears to be about ſix years old, marked with a crop, flit and under bit, in the left ear, and an under bit in the right ear. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

NATHANIEL CRAUFURD.

December 5, 1789.

To be SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 11th day of January next, on the premiſes, if fair if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of LAND whereon the late Mr. Thomas Ireland lived, lying near Hall's creek, in Calvert county, containing about 113 acres; on the premiſes is a good dwelling houſe, kitchen and other out-houſes—the land is well adapted for planting. A good title will be given, and the terms made known at the day of ſale. A parcel of negroes will alſo be ſold at the ſame time, place and terms.

DAVID LOCK WEEMS, DANIEL KENT, } Executors.

Thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make them known on the day of ſale.

Calvert county, December 8, 1789.

To be SOLD for CASH,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday the 21ſt day of this inſtant, at South River Ferry,

ALL the PROPERTY of JOHN LUSBY, deceaſed, conſiſting of one negro man, ſome ſtock and furniture.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ſaid John Luſby, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment, to

JASPER EDWARD LUSBY, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, December 14, 1789.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as runaways, on the 9th inſtant, two negro men, who call themſelves GEORGE ORKER and JAMES ORKER; they are nearly of a height, about five feet nine inches, and ſay they are brothers, and that they are freemen—that they came from the eaſtern ſhore in a ſmall boat, and, by a gale of wind, were drove on ſhore near about the mouth of Magothy river. Their maſters, if any, are deſired to pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe, in one month from the date, they will be ſold for their priſon fees.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Anne-Arundel county, December 11, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CONNOWAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and all who have claims are requeſted to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be ſettled by

MARGARET CONNOWAY, Adminiſtratrix.

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC SALE, for cash, on Friday the 18th inſtant, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling houſe of the late LUKE WARFIELD, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

SOME STOCK, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and PLANTATION UTENSILS. All perſons having any claims againſt the ſaid Luke Warfield, are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, on that day, that they may be ſettled, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment to

JOHN WARFIELD, Adminiſtrator.

December 4, 1789.

December 8, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed from the general court of the weſtern ſhore, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 8th of January next, about Pleaſant Plains,

ABOUT ſeventy-five acres of land, known by the name of BROWSLY HALL, a NEGRO WOMAN and five CHILDREN, late the property of GABRIEL and BENJAMIN LANE; ſold to ſatisfy a debt due John Begnie and others, merchants in London.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

The ſubſcriber has juſt received an ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING of faſhionable coloured and ſecond Broad Clothes, with ſuitable Trimmings, Milled Drabs, German Serge, Kerſeys, blue Plains, Bath Coatings, Pearnoughts, Kendale Cotton, Fine Shirting and Red Flannels, Roſe and Duffil Blankets, Fine Iriſh Linens, Ruſſia Sheeting, Mens and Boys Worſted Hoſe, Shawls, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Blue and Green Moreens, &c. with a General Aſſortment of Faſhionable Queen's Ware. The above will be ſold low for Caſh, by STEPHEN CLARK.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment to

FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good ſoil; alſo, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapſco river—Both theſe tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the reſt in woods; the ſoil equal to any in thoſe parts; both well watered. Likewiſe two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchaſers. For terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789.

Elk-Ridge, November 24, 1789.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the court of chancery of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the ſixteenth day of January next, at the houſe of captain SPURRIER, at Elk-Ridge Landing,

ONE undivided ſixth part of the ELK-RIDGE FURNACE, with the LANDS to the ſame belonging, containing about eight hundred acres, and held jointly with Edward Dorſey, Eſquire. There are erected every neceſſary improvement, and a valuable griſt mill, on the premiſes, and the furnace is in good order.

Alſo, five hundred acres of land, part of CALEB's DELIGHT ENLARGED, ſituate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, near to the plantation of John Gillis, and commonly called The Burnt Houſe Woods. There are two ſmall tenements on this tract of land, and a large quantity of meadow ground; it is calculated for the cultivation of fine tobacco.

Alſo, ſix hundred acres of land, being part of PILES's DELIGHT, ſituate and lying in Waſhington county, and adjoining Sharpeſburg. This land is nearly equal in quality to any lands in that fertile county.

The above property, being late the eſtate of Samuel Dorſey, ſon of Caleb, is ſold for the benefit of his creditors. The purchaſers will be indulged with a credit of one, two and three years, on giving bond, on intereſt, with approved ſecurity.

RICHARD RIDGELY.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the 29th day of this inſtant, at the dwelling houſe of THOMAS FOWLER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of Thomas Fowler, deceaſed, conſiſting of one negro fellow, ſtock of different kinds, houſehold furniture and plantation utenſils, for ready money only.

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, thoſe to whom money is due from the eſtate are requeſted to call for the purpoſe of adjuſting their claims.

VACHEL GAITHER, T. BICKNELL, } Adminiſtrators, de bonis non.

ALL perſons in any manner indebted to the eſtate of NINIAN HIGGS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, thoſe to whom money is due are requeſted to call for the purpoſe of adjuſtment of their claims.

T. BICKNELL, Adminiſtrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered to the next general aſſembly by MARY MAGRUDER, wife of Nathaniel Jones Magruder, for an act to paſs in her favour, ſo as to ſecure to her uſe ſundry negroes, deviſed to her by the laſt will and teſtament of her deceaſed father, John Bellingſby, during life, in order to prevent her ſaid huſband from depriving her of the uſe of ſaid negroes during her life.

MARY MAGRUDER.

John Fiſher,

BRUSH-MAKER, from Lancaſter;

MOST reſpectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Gay-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Baltimore, where he keeps wholeſale and retail, all ſorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their cuſtom——He likewiſe makes beſt ſhining BLACKING-BALL, and has for ſale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Hiſtories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, Engliſh and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechiſms, Reformed Ditto, Robinſon Cruſoe, Spelling-Books and Pſalters.

Alſo, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the ſame place, where all ſorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—alſo, beſt writing and wrapping paper, paſteboards of different kinds, Lancaſter rapped ſnuff, beſt quality; cowſkin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

☞ The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleaſed to inſert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble ſervant.

JOHN FISHER.

Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

FALL GOODS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Iſabella, Captain Taylor,

And for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtores at PIG-POINT, NOTTINGHAM and WEST-RIVER.

SUPERFINE and ſecond clothes, of all colours; fine milled drab; ſuperfine coatings for ladies; ⅞, ⅝, and ¾ common coatings; bear-ſkins; duffils; fearnoughts; kerſeys; frizes; halfthicks; milled ditto; German ſerges; fine ſhirting, and other flannels; all ſorts of coarſe clothes, and buttons; toylinet and velveret waiſtcoat ſhapes; German and Britiſh oſnabrigs; brown rolls; Ruſſia ſheeting, white and brown; Iriſh linens of all ſorts; brown and white Iriſh ſheetings; valencias; moreens; durants; figured tammies; ſhalloons and camblets; Iriſh ſtuffs; Manchetry; ſilk, linen, cotton and check, handkerchiefs; worſted, cotton, ſilk and yarn, mens and womens hoſe; hats of all ſorts; oſnabrig, coloured, and ounce threads; fowling pieces; ironmongery; pewter and tin ware; money ſcales and weights; ſilver watches; ſeine twine; red bark of the firſt quality; tin and glaſs ware; ſcarlet and cloth coloured cardinals; hair ſifters; ſaltpetre; fig blue; pearl barley, and Sago; loaf ſugar; porter, and cheeſe; powder and ſhot; beſt battle powder; hard ware; carpets; 20d, 12d, and 10d nails; carpenters and ſhoe-makers tools; chaffing diſhes; bibles, teſtaments and ſpelling-books; cotton furniture, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be ſold at a very low advance for caſh or tobacco.

The BRIG ISABELLA will ſail in about three weeks; ſhe has fine accommodations for paſſengers, and is a fine new Britiſh built brig. 6w

JOSEPH COURT.

N. B. Well aſſorted WOOLLENS to be ſold by the bale, with TRIMMINGS complete; a variety of other goods to be ſold by the package, at a very low advance. J. C.

Weſt River, October 21, 1789.

Pomonkey Neck, November 16, 1789.

I HEREBY give public notice, and warn any body inclinable to rent Mr. RICHARD BRANDT's FISHING LANDINGS on the Patowmack, as advertiſed in the Maryland Gazette of the 6th inſtant, to beware how they will bargain with him, as I am determined to oppoſe any encroachments which may be attempted by him (ſaid Brandt) upon the orphan's eſtate now under my directions, as Mr. Brandt has been very induſtrious theſe ſeveral years to ſpread about, under the appearances of truth, his illegal claims to a landing lawfully ſold and made over to Kenhelm Truman Stoddert by Aliſon Ford, both deceaſed. Whoever rents his landings may likely, through his crafty inſinuations, be brought into trouble.

As to the advantages which may reſult by fiſhing at ſaid landings, I think it my duty to ſay, that they are too far extolled in Mr. Brandt's advertiſement, therewith I have been acquainted by three years experience upon ſaid ſhore. Profitable fiſheries have been formerly carried on there, but now the time is paſt, and not likely to return for cauſes which may be explained whenever required, by

PETER DE JEAN.

THE ſubſcribers give this public notice, that they intend to petition the aſſembly, during their preſent ſeſſion, for the reſtoration of a tract of LAND ſituate in Frederick county, called BLACK ACRE, formerly the property of William Black, Eſquire, of London, merchant, which the ſubſcribers conſider themſelves entitled to, as heir of the ſaid William Black, and which land has been ſold, as the ſubſcribers apprehend, improperly, by the late intendant of the county. STEPHEN WEST and WIFE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

OUR conduct and character as receivers of tobacco, at Bladensburg warehouse, acting under oaths having been unjustly traduced, as having refused tobacco offered to us for inspection, which was found merchantable, and clear of trash; and many hogsheads which had been refused by us having been afterwards carried by the owners thereof to the New-George-town warehouse, and there received and passed by the receivers at that warehouse, acting under the same oath as ourselves—We think it proper, in justification of our conduct, to publish the following state of facts, viz.

We got a friend, Mr. Peter Brown, to purchase four of the hogsheads of tobacco which had been offered to us and refused, and afterwards passed and received at the aforesaid warehouse, who, in company with one of us, on the 20th day of October last, demanded the said four hogsheads of tobacco of the said receivers, but they refused to deliver them until he had first given them up the notes which they had given on passing them: When he had done this, the tobacco was opened, and by him refused, as being unmerchantable, unsound and mixed with trash, in the presence of many bye-standers, who were witnesses of the transaction; but they, the receivers, having got possession of the notes, refused to consent to their being reviewed by planters to be indifferently chosen by them and him, according to the tenor of their agreement with the merchants of George-town. The four hogsheads tobacco were then put under the care of Benjamin Stoddert, Esq; where they remained until the 20th of this month, on which day Mr. Brown carried them to the Old George-town warehouse, and offered them to the receivers there for inspection, when they were carefully viewed and examined by colonel George Beall.—One of the said receivers, acting under the same oath taken by us, and the receivers at the New-George-town warehouse,) and all the said four hogsheads of tobacco were by him *refused* to be passed, and received as sound, clear of trash and merchantable.

Should any person or persons contradict the above narrative, the several facts contained in it can and will be proven.

SAMUEL SHEKELL,
RICHARD WALKER.

Bladensburg, November 23, 1789.

To the Honourable the CHANCELLOR of Maryland.

WE, the subscribers, appointed trustees to Charles Philipshill, an insolvent debtor, of Worcester county, who returned a certain William M'Bryde, of Somerset county, as indebted to him in the sum of 2500l. current money, do hereby certify, that the said M'Bryde has attended twice in Port-Tobacco, agreeable to appointments made with the subscribers and said Philipshill, and that the said Philipshill did not produce any papers or vouchers against the said M'Bryde, but puts off a settlement, alleging, that his papers lay at Baltimore, in the hands of Benjamin Dashiel, from whom he was to get them, give Mr. M'Bryde notice of having them in his possession, and early last spring to have waited on us in Port-Tobacco, to settle the accounts between them. This was what was argued upon in October, 1788, since which time we have neither seen nor heard from him—That the said M'Bryde came here in September last desiring a settlement, in consequence of which we wrote the said Philipshill, appointing the 1st day of November for a settlement, and informed him, in case he did not attend we should lodge a complaint with your honour against him, yet he has never attended, and said M'Bryde came agreeable to appointment, and appeared ready and desirous for a settlement, as he did before in the presence of said Philipshill—We therefore beg your honour to release us from this business, undertaken at the solicitation of said Philipshill, who complained of unjust treatment from said M'Bryde, otherwise to compel said Philipshill to appear with his vouchers against the said M'Bryde, and all other persons, that we may be enabled to settle as they apply, having nothing put into our hands but a few papers from the chancery-office.

ZEPH. TURNER,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

Port-Tobacco, November 17, 1789.

STATE of MARYLAND.

WE, Zephaniah Turner and John Robertson, of Charles county, being called upon by Charles Philipshill, of Worcester county, and William M'Bryde, of Somerset county, to settle and adjust certain disputes between the parties, respecting matters properly chargeable in account. Having heard the allegations of both parties, and no account current being stated to us by the said Philipshill, but only verbal claims against the said M'Bryde, without vouchers to ascertain the same, several of which have been disproved by the account current of said M'Bryde, with the said Philipshill; and the said M'Bryde having exhibited to us a clear state of the matter on his part, wherein it appears that the said Philipshill is indebted to him, the said M'Bryde, so far as papers and vouchers have appeared to us, produced by both parties, there appears to be due from said Philipshill to the said M'Bryde the sum of £.840 9 6, say eight hundred and forty pounds nine shillings and six-pence current money.—Given under our hands this twentieth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

ZEPH. TURNER,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

APPLE-TREES.

I HAVE for SALE, near London-town, several hundred young APPLE-TREES of the best kind of fruit, for cider or keeping in the winter.

MORDECAI STEWART.

Nov. 18, 1789.

ANATOMY.

DOCTOR A. WERTHTHALL, proposes to deliver a COURSE of ANATOMICAL LECTURES, the ensuing winter, in Baltimore-town. The subjects usually comprehended in a course of this kind will be treated in the one proposed, viz. the ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY and PATHOLOGY, of the HUMAN BODY; the OPERATIONS of SURGERY, and, at the conclusion of the course, some LECTURES on the GRAVID UTERUS. The course will commence on the first Monday in December next. Proposals, containing at large the subjects to be treated, and terms of attendance, may be had at the Doctor's house, in Gay-street, Baltimore.

☞ The Doctor will endeavour to accommodate two or three gentlemen in his house during the session where they will have peculiar advantages.

Baltimore, September 10, 1789.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,

AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seasons; the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being situated directly between two streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the case in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in South East-street, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its situation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have any reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, by application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

Sundry likely NEGROES, single, and in Families, to be SOLD, on CREDIT, or exchanged for LAND.

THE subscriber, having not as yet disposed of the whole of the NEGROES he advertised last winter, now gives notice, that he proposes to offer them at PRIVATE SALE, to commence at this place on Tuesday the 29th of December next. Good bonds for either cash or tobacco, ready money, at a proper discount, or good land in Charles, Prince-George's, or Montgomery county, will be received in payment for them.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Causin Manor, Charles county, Oct. 21, 1789.

August 21, 1789.

ON the application of the trustees of NICHOLAS SERLOTT, the first day of March next is limited and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of said Nicholas Serlott to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustees, that the same may be on that day liquidated and adjusted. Due notice hereof to be published in Mr. Green's paper.

(Signed) SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE above order is published by the trustees, that the creditors of NICHOLAS SERLOTT may have due notice.

6w

GEORGE DENT,
ZEPHANIAH TURNER.

Strawberry-Hill, December 1, 1789.

THE subscriber is sorry that he is compelled to forbid all persons from hunting and trespassing on his enclosed lands, laying on West and Rhode rivers, without leave from

6w RICHARD SPRIGG.

Seth Sweetser,

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened SHOP in Church-street, next door to Mr. Charles Tinges, watch and clock maker, where he carries on his business in all its various branches in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms. As he has supplied himself with the best materials, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctually and dispatch, he hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those who please to favour him with their commands.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's street, opposite Mr. John Gelshen's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEWART.

For Continental Loan Office Depreciation or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

17 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

27 J. W.

The subscriber has just received a small collection of

BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following:

HUTCHISON'S Philosophy,
Paley's Moral Philosophy,
Nicholson's Natural do.
Guthrie's Geographical Grammar,
Ferguson's Astronomy,
Philosophical Dictionary,
Simson's Euclid,
Junius's Letters,
New Edinburgh Dispensatory,
Dickson's Agriculture,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Watson's Philip 2d & 3d,
Towers's King of Prussia,
Spirit of Laws,
Jefferson's Notes,
Sellie's Tables,
Federalist,
Hume's Essays,
Gurney's Brachygraphy,
Burket on N. Testament,
Price's Sermons,
Beattie's Evidences,
——— Poems,
Young's Night Thoughts,
The Messiah,
Buchan's Dom. Medicine,
Gibson's Surveying,
Moore's Navigation,
Seaman's Daily Assistant,
Siege of Gibraltar,
Watts's Logic,
Wesley's Hymns,
Rowe's Exercises of the Heart,
The Lounger,
Maire's Book-keeping,
Fisher's Arithmetic,
——— Companion,
Baron Trenck,
Brown's Concordance,
Free Mason's Songs,
Hervey's Meditations,
Young Clark's Magazine,
Conductor Generalist,
Pocket Farrier,
Thomson's Seasons,
Task, &c.
Moore's Fables,
The Ship-wreck,
Æsop's Fables,
Burn's Scottish Poems,
Collin and Hammond's Elegies,
Percival's Moral Tales,
Power of Sympathy,
Sheridan's Dictionary,
Fenning's ditto,
Johnson's ditto,
Baily's ditto,
Ainsworth's Latin ditto,
Entick's ditto,
Young's ditto,
Cæsar Delphini,
Ovid ditto,
Horace ditto,
Justin ditto,
Virgil ditto,
Schrevelii Lexicon,
Selectæ é Profanis,
Clark's Introduction,
Castalio's Dialogues,
Thick Post Paper,
Thin do. do.
Foolscap do.
Blue Demy do.
Blue Crown do.
Blank Books,
Playing Cards,
Spelling Books,
Testaments,
Bibles,
Wafers,
Wax,
Pencils, &c.

The above Books and Stationary will be sold Cheap for Cash, by

6w STEPHEN CLARK.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit every day during the present session from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

ARCHIBALD GOLDER, Clk.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.